THE

Little Review;

OR, AN

Inquisition of Standal;

Consisting in Answers of Questions and Doubts, Remarks, Observation and Reslection.

Wednesday, June 6. 1705.

INTRODUCTION.

N the Preface to the First Volume of the Review, the Author has given a True Account of the Original of this Work, how remote it was to his first Intention, the Receiving Letters, Questions, and Subject of Reflecti

on from the Inquilitive Part of the World.

As it was not in the first Design, so the Bulk of the Subject soon grew too great to be contain'd in a Fragment of a Paper, which being design'd meerly to Divert a little the Reader after the more serious Matter of the other Part of the Review, soon encreas'd by this Method to a Bulk much above the Reach of the little Room design'd for it, and impossible to be carried on with any Satis-

faction to the Reader or Inquirer.

The first Remedy for this was a Monthly Supplement to the Review, which was at first some Ease to the Glut of Letters and Enquirers; but neither was this sufficient, nor could the Uncertainty of its Coming out, and the frequent Delays of the Press, and other Hurries of the Author, satisfie the World; but the Importunate Enquirers, when they had proposed their Question very often, subjoined a Paragraph, earnestly desiring their Case might be in the next Review, or at least that it might not be deferred to the Supplements; and sometimes they

would back these Motions with the Prevailing Argument of Money inclos'd, to

procure the Grant.

These were some of the Reasons why the Work sate Uneasse on the Review ---But when the more Urgent Occasion of the Publick Affair in the Review began also to Crowd it out, and the Twin-Subjects struggled for Room; The Necessity appear'd plain, That either this Affair must set up for it self, or Die, and be wholly Omitted.

The Author of the Review inclin'd to the Latter, and indeed refolv'd it; but finding the Number of Enquirers still increasing, and some very pressing to revive it; and, which was yet more moving, several Persons greedy of Setting it up on their own Stock of _____ and being very sensible that his Character would a long while be answerable for their Miscarriages, he was mov'd

to undertake it this Way.

As to the Persons Concern'd, he thinks it Needful only to say this, That the Assistance of Capable Persons will not be wanting to furnish the World with suitable Answers; and, as Encouragement is given, their Number will be increased; the other Hurries of the Author not permitting, any more than his Capacity,

that he should undertake it singly.

It has been suggested, that the Author writes three or four Papers a Week; which tho' it be groundless, yet as it may move People to imagine this may suffer some Neglect, he refers it to a Proof of the Performance; declaring, tho' he thinks it needless in this Case, that he writes nothing but the Review, till what hand he may have in this Paper, makes an Addition.

In the Purformance of this Paper, he professes to avoid all pointing at Persons. and hopes no Gentleman will make this Paper be the Handle of Private Refent-

ments.

Scandalous, Vicious, and all forts of ill Practices, whether Publick or Private, shall bere with Impartiality, and without Respect to Parties, receive a Censure, and 'tis hoped fuch a one as they deserve; and we cannot but think it is very

easy to reprove the Vice, and yet spare the Person.

As much as is possible, this shall be the endeavour of this Paper; but we must Repeat what has formerly been faid, That if detecting a Crime so Marks out a Man, that all the World must know him, as was once alledg'd in a Case published in these Papers; such Gentlemen may thank themselves, and they owe the

Scandal to the Crime it felf, not to the Censure.

We earnestly desire no Gentleman will expect Answers to any Letter that does not bring with it some fatisfaction of the Truth of Fact; and that they will accept our Silence in such Cases, as a Testimony that we are not sufficiently Inform'd; the delign of this Paper being to make due Inquilition after the Improvement the Devil makes in the Manufacture of Vice, and to discover him as far as possible, in all his Agents, and their Meanders, Windings and Turnings in the Propagation of Crime. We hope no Man will appear fo much in Confederacy with him, as to impose Falsities upon us, and so set Crime to Work in detecting of Crime.

One Observation more shall conclude this Introduction, and we shall study to

trouble the Reader with as few Apologies as possible.

The Interval of this Paper has occasion'd a great many Letters, fent to the late Society, to be Post poned and laid by; and New Subjects coming daily in, we

think it very proper to give this Notice,

That all those Gentlemen, who having fent Letters to the Society before the Ist of May, have receiv'd no Answer; and the Case, by the delay of time, not too much dropt to require it, would be pleased to give themselves the trouble to Transmit them again, directed as usual, and the Method now taken to resolve them, will prevent, we hope, the usual delays, and give greater Satisfaction. as to Dispatch, than before.

THE

Little Review, &c.

THE first Case coming before the prefent Society, was a News-Writer; by Title the English Post, who in two of his Papers, Calls the late Emperor of Germany

Ferdinand 1.

Being loth to begin the Censures in these Cases, with too much Severity, they told him, that if he had done it but once, they would have taken no Notice at all of it; or at leaft, only have Order'd him to have made an Amendment for it; but having renew'd his Mi-Make, and thereby satisfied the World, the Erfor lay no where but in his Historical Capacity, they Order'd him to rectifie his Under-Randing, by the help of Mr. Collier's Dictionary, or some other Accounts of the German Affairs; and that he should tell the World in Brint, he meant Leopold of Auftria, Late Emperor of Germany, and not really Ferdinand I. Successor to Charles the Vth. who was Dead just 141 Years before,

World of our Impartiality, in all our Answers to Questions, by the particular Anfwer to the following Letter.

Gentlemen,

Aving Seen many Scandalous Queries, faithfully Answer'd by you, I do bumbly expell the same Success in this Matter, which is not defign d against any Person or Party in particular. but only against the Guilty in general. Qu. 1. Whether Reading of Sermons in Pub-

lick Worship be Preaching?

Qu. 2. Whether it doth not contradic all Doctrine, both of Faith and Works; Of Faith, by trusting to Pen, Ink and Paper, and not to GOD, for Assistance in his own work. Of works; the Minister declaring, be never was at the Pains to get that into bie Head, which be exhorts People to lay up in their Hearts? -

Qu. 3, Whether many Hearers who complain

of is, are not justly offended? -

Tour faithful Answer in this, it's hoped will check the Practice, if Scandalous; or satisfic those that look upon it to be so. And herein you will Oblige many. As also,

Your Humble Servant,

D. W.

To Answer these things in general, we must ask the Querift two Queftions, previous to

the needfal Reply.

1. Whether by Reading a Sermon, he means Reading Word for Word our of aCcpy of some other Man's Works, any Sermon or Discourse in the Pulpit, as a Sermon of his own, or inflead of Preaching to the People.

. Or whether he means a Minister, for the help of his Memory, committing what he has fludjed and actually Compos'd, to Paper, that he may with more readynets and exactness de-

liver it to his Auditory.

Bringing the thing to this State and Explication, the Answer is plain; - The first is no Preaching, but Impoung upon the People, abusing the Office of a Minster, and a Sordid Effect, either of Ignorance or Idleness; for the Prevention of which, the Book of Homilies was at first Compos'd, and which fuch People had still much better make ule of, because what is there Read being Sound and Orthodox, they that hear it have it for what at is, and are not deceiv'd and Impos'd upon.

But to fay the other is no Preaching, or is a Contradicting all Doctrine; both of Faith and Works, is a Weakness we hope the En-

Quirer cannot be guilty of; fince then

1. It makes one of the Effential Qualifications of a Minister, consist in a good Memory, which can have no Foundation in Scripture-

2. When a Minister that has shown his good Principles and Capacity sufficiently, either by Distemper, or any accident in Nature, declines in Memory, he must either cease all manner of Study, or Ceale to be a Minister, neither of which, 'tis hoped, will be pretended to.

To thole who will have nothing be Preaching but what shall be without Study, or Preparation form'd into wholesome Words, but expect the Ministers now, must be like those of old, when Holy Men spake as the Spirit gave them utterance, this Answer is not at all directed; if the Querist means so; when he pleases to tell us, and prove that all the Preparation of Matter is needless and superfluous, we shall prepare a Reply to it, we hope to latisfaction.

NOTE, That this Paper will conflantly be Publish'd every Wednesday and Friday Morning.

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